Amendments to the Specification

The paragraph starting at page 3, line 10 and ending at page 4, line 2 has been amended as follows.

With the method described above, however, since the printing apparatus must perform data processing, such as analyzing the print data sent from the host to calculate the waste ink volume applied during the marginless printing and cumulatively adding the calculated waste ink volume, the processing load of the printing apparatus increases, complicating the control. Another problem is that the load of this additional data processing affects other processing (e.g., indexing the received print data), reducing the processing speed of the apparatus as a whole and therefore the printing operation speed. Further, to store a program for executing the data processing described above requires installing a memory of large capacity (ROM) on the printing apparatus side, and such a large-capacity memory is costly. In addition, for the above data processing to be executed, a high-performance calculation means (CPU) is required. Such a high-performance calculation means is also costly. ~~These~~ Such processing therefore results in a cost increase.

The paragraph starting at page 7, line 23 and ending at page 8, line 12 has been amended as follows.

Further, since, with this invention, the processing to determine a value equivalent to a waste ink volume ~~associate~~ associated with each marginless printing is

performed by the host and the value equivalent to a waste ink volume determined by the host is sent to the ink jet printing apparatus which then stores the received value, the processing load on the ink jet printing apparatus can be reduced significantly. Further, this configuration obviates the need for installing a large-capacity memory and a high-performance calculation means and thus can reduce the cost. Further, since the host executes the waste ink volume determining processing while at the same time performing image processing, the ink jet printing apparatus can omit the processing of reanalyzing print data, simplifying the control system of the printing apparatus as a whole.

The paragraph starting at page 10, line 18 and ending at line 27 has been amended as follows.

A carriage 101 is axially movable along two guide shafts 102, 103 and driven by a carriage motor (not shown) to reciprocally scan in the main scan direction (indicated by arrows X1, X2). After each main scan by the carriage 101, the print medium P is fed a predetermined distance (equivalent to a print width of a print head 104) in a subscan direction (indicated by arrow Y) for the next main scan operation. These main scan and subscan operations are repeated until one page printing is completed.

The paragraph starting at page 14, line 17 and ending at page 15, line 5 has been amended as follows.

The data from the host 200 accumulated in the receiving buffer 401 is processed under the control of the CPU 402 to produce data that can be printed by the print head as it performs the main scan, and the processed data is stored in a random access memory (RAM) 403. The data in the RAM 403 is transferred by a print head control unit to a print head 408 which, according to the received data, drives an ejection energy generation means such as electrothermal transducers in the head to eject ink droplets, thus forming characters and images. A mechanism unit 406 controls the operations of a carriage motor and a line feed motor (not shown). A display unit 407 comprises display panels, such as LEDs and liquid crystal display elements driven by commands from the CPU 402, and a control unit for controlling them.

The paragraph starting at page 15, line 25 and ending at page 16, line 18 has been amended as follows.

First, when the receiving buffer 401 receives data representing the waste ink dot number (step S61), a check is made to see if the value is ~~not~~ zero (step S62). Next, if the value is not determined to be ~~not~~ zero, the platen waste ink volume to be ejected onto the platen absorbent is determined based on the waste ink dot number (step S63). Then, the accumulated platen waste ink volume up to the previous marginless printing operation is read from the EEPROM 405 (step S64), and the platen waste ink volume to be ejected by the current marginless printing operation is added to the accumulated platen waste ink volume (step S65). Then, the newly obtained accumulated platen waste ink volume is

stored in (written into) the EEPROM 405 (step S66). While the flow chart of Fig. 6 manages the waste ink volume by using the waste ink volume itself, it may of course be managed by using the number of ink ~~dot number~~ dots. In that case, the waste ink volume does not have to be calculated from the data representing the waste ink dot number, and the dot number information is stored in the EEPROM 405.

The paragraph starting at page 18, line 17 and ending at line 23 has been amended as follows.

Further, in the above embodiment, in determining on the part of the host the waste ink volume applied during the marginless printing, since the number of ink dots ejected onto the overrunning area outside a print medium is counted, it is possible to obtain highly precise information on the waste ink volume in units of ~~dot~~ dots.